LIBRARY
WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
13 MAR 1952
PO.

RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY

A N N U A L R E P O R T

for the year

- 1 9 5 0 -

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 0.

Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor The Rev. J.Lambert Jones, B.A., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor O.E.Jones

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor Griffith Jones
Councillor John O. Williams
Councillor Evan T.Jones
Councillor Evan Rowlands
Councillor William J.Roberts
Councillor Hywel W.Williams
Councillor Owen R.Jones
Councillor John Owen
Councillor William Thomas.
Councillor Thomas H.Williams
Councillor Thomas L. Evans
Councillor Thomas R.Davies
Councillor Griffith R.Roberts
Councillor Robert H.Williams
Councillor Edward R.Williams
Councillor William R.Pierce
Councillor Rev. J.Lambert Jones B.A.
Councillor Rev. Robert O.Roberts.
Councillor Owen E.Jones
Councillor Edward G.Owen
Councillor Owen J.Thomas
Councillor Capt. William P.Jones
Councillor Owen R.Jones

Medical Officer of Health:-

Until 30.9.50. S.Glynne Jones M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
From 1.10.50 G.H.B.Roberts M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:-

F.I.Rowlands M.R., San: I.

To the Chairman and Members of the

Health Committee,

Valley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of your District for the year 1950.

From observations derived during my first few months of office, it would appear that your District is certainly no exception to the general picture presented elsewhere, in its requirement of better housing conditions for the community. However, it is certainly gratifying to realise that a number of re-housing schemes are in various stages of progress between drawing board and first occupation. Here, it may be well to remember the generally accepted fact that a house is fit for condemnation irrespective of the availability of a replacement, or in other words a house is, or, is not, fit for habitation irrespective of a building programme. The Minister has not decided upon Housing Surveys being made, but, in any case, even if he were to do so, specialised whole time staff (or considerable alterations to present staff) would be essential in all Districts. The Minister would also have to make standards of condemnation, and of suitability for repair, bearing in mind present day increasing labour and material costs and national material shortages. There must be many instances where it would be quite unreasonable to expect an owner to effect repairs bearing in mind his likely returns. This latter fact is recognised by the Minister in Section 9(3) of the 1936 Housing Act.

The Council will, of course, be fully aware of the advisability of water provision, sewage disposal, and house erection, going hand in hand; although it can be very readily appreciated that,- on occasion, - it is a difficult decision to make between the fulfilment of the above trio spontaneously, on the one hand, and the urgent rehousing of some families, on the other: - higher authority having the final word in any case, ultimately. Irrespective of new housing estates,- sewerage schemes for built up communities are projected for at least two areas that it would appear have been, in past, saved from potentially dangerous outbreaks of fatal infectious diseases by some degree of providence or luck. This last observation will no doubt be read against a twin background of residential need, and the economics of summer tourist traffic.

The Vital Statistics based upon such figures as was available do no appear to call for any particular comment, beyond the fact that there was only one respiratory death from Tuberculosis. (This figure compares with 3 & 5 for two other Rural areas within the County). The single case of Infantile Paralysis, which occured at the end of the year, could not be traced to any other case in the County either before or after illness. The outbreak of Dysentery, in November appeared to centre around one school, the mildness of the onset of the disease made detection of the original causation impossible. However, the usual laboratory investigations were instigated and did not in any way incriminate the school canteen, which, in any case, had a previous excellent record of cleanliness.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman, and members of the Council for their welcome to me in October, and to express appreciation to the Council Staff for their ready co-operation in my first few months of Office

G.H.B.ROBERTS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres		58,324
Population (Registrar General's Mid 1950 Estimate)		11,850
Rateable Value (on 31.3.50.)		£42,963
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (on 31.3.50.)		£174 - 15 - 10.
No of Rateable Premises	Dwelling Houses	2,770
	Farm Houses	1,143
	Business premises	229
	TOTAL	4,142

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births (Actual Occurences)

Leg	1949.			1950.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
Legitimate	101	99	200	79	89	168
Illegitimate	7	5	12	11	10	21
TOTAL	108	104	212	90	99	189

Comparability Figure.

It can be readily appreciated that the age and sex composition of a community can, and do, very materially affect both the number of births and number of deaths occurring in that community. For example - a "Retired Person's Resort" would have a high death rate, whereas a new Industrial Town should have a higher birth rate. In order to make useful comparisons of rates between districts (perhaps very remote from one another) each district is accorded "Comparability Figures" for births and for deaths which when multiplied by the Crude rate per 1,000 of the population gives the Corrected Rate.

Birth Rate (total)

Valley 15.94 (Crude) 18.6 (Corrected)

England and Wales 15.8

The figures for 1949 based on a civilian population of 11.070 (as compared to the Registrar General's Mid-1950 Estimate of 11,850) were:-

Crude rate - 19.1 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths.

Male	3
Female	2
TOTAL	5

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still)= 25.8

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population = 0.42

England and Wales = 0.37
Anglesey = 0.49

Deaths(Total)

Male	68
Female	76
TOTAL	144

Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate) = 12.1

Corrected Rate = 10.9

England and Wales = 11.6

Maternal Deaths. = Nil.

Deaths under one year of age.

Male	4
Female	5
TOTAL	9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000live births = 47.6

England and Wales = 29.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age.

Male	4
Female	2
TOTAL	6

Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births = ~~32.2~~ 31.7

England and Wales = 18

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Femal
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Nil	1
" (other)	1	Nil
Acute poliomyelitis	Nil	1
Malignant neoplasm (stomach)	4	6
" " (lung)	1	Nil
" " (breast)	Nil	2
" " (uterus)	Nil	1
" " (other)	5	2
Diabetes	Nil	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	12	9
Coronary disease	6	4
Hypertension with heart disease	2	1
Other heart diseases	7	18
Other circulatory disease	5	3
Influenza	Nil	1
Pneumonia	Nil	1
Bronchitis	6	4
r diseases of Respiratory system	2	Nil
tritis	Nil	1
ephritis	1	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	Nil
Congenital malformations	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents	1	Nil
All other accidents	2	2
Homicide	1	Nil.
	68	76

Notifiable Diseases.

It would appear that the Notifiable diseases occurring at all ages during the year were as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	6
Dysentery	20
Acute Pneumonia	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
Measles	10
Whooping Cough	12
TOTAL	50

Vaccination against Smallpox.

This protection is now given either at one of the three Infant Welfare Centres maintained in this District by the County Health Department or else privately by a General Medical Practitioner.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Primary protection is also offered at the same three clinics. Subsequent protection is provided for under the School Medical Service. Of children of pre-school age (0-4 years) 34.5% have been injected. Between the ages of 5 - 15 years the percentage protection rises to 74.2. Thus 60% of the juvenile population is protected. Incidentally no cases of diphtheria have occured in Anglesey.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

During the year 12 people (2 new-born contacts; and 10 older children) were offered and provided with B.C.G protection by the County Health Department.

It is to be hoped that circumstances will allow this new weapon in the fight against tuberculosis to be extended.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948.

INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	40	23	6	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding) out-workers' premises)	46	15	3	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Overcrowding	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences:		
(a) insufficient	1	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

Section 47.

Following applications made late the previous year, the Local Justices, granted Orders for the removal of four women from their present homes to the Valley Hospital, as the Court was satisfied that they were in need of better care and attention, which they were unable to provide for themselves. Two elderly women were removed forthwith, but unfortunately accommodation was not available for the other two and they were still living in their own homes up to the end of the year.

Section 50.

No action was necessary at any time during the year under this particular section.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is no progress to report regarding the improvement of water supplies in the area.

Constructural work is still in progress on the County Water Scheme and mains have been laid through Bodffordd, Gwalchmai and Bryngwran, but the machinery and plant and the service reservoir are not yet complete, in order to bring this section into operation. The public main supplies are therefore limited to the same areas as in previous years. The greater part of the district is therefore dependant upon wells, both public and private.

The public wells in the area number 83, and there are, no doubt hundreds of private wells. In the majority of these wells, the volume of water is rather limited and the quality cannot always be regarded as satisfactory. Following a rather rainy summer, there was no shortage of water in either the piped supplies, or from wells.

In the course of the year, 74 samples were collected, two from public wells and the remainder from private wells, or streams, and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The following results were obtained:-

Public Wells.		
Highly satisfactory	2	2
Private Wells.		
Highly Satisfactory	4	
Satisfactory	11	
Reasonable Satisfactory	4	
Unsatisfactory	53	72
		74

In the Parishes of Holyhead Rural, Llanfairyneubwll, Llanynghenedl and Rhoscolyn, where piped supplies are available, which are under the control of the Anglesey County Council, the Water Department of this Authority, arranges for the frequent collection of samples from these mains and it is understood that the results are generally satisfactory.

The Waterworks at Rhosneigr are under the control of the Valley Council and during the year, seven samples were collected and submitted for bacteriological examination, all were placed under Class I of the Ministry of Health Classification. Also, as part of the Mona Camp, Gwalchmai, has been taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes, three samples were collected from the camps' piped supply, which is operated by the Ministry of Works. Only one of these samples proved to be Class I, the other two being Class 4.

The Works at Rhosneigr has been working satisfactory apart from a breakdown to one of the pumps early in the month of July and up to the end of the period covered by this report, the manufacturers had not been able to supply the necessary replacements. However, the supply has been maintained at all times by the two units still in service, all of which will require a thorough overhaul as soon as the third unit will be repaired and brought into operation. The owners of the wells in respect of which unsatisfactory reports have been received, have been supplied with a copy of the report and advised on the measures to be taken, in order to improve the quality.

Repairs to public wells have been carried out on sixty occasions during the year. New pumps have been fixed on six, and two wells reconstructed entirely. Notices were served on two owners directing them to provided water supplies for their premises and several notices were served on property owners to remedy defects, which were causing wastage onthe piped water supplies.

New water service connections were provided for four additional premises, from the mains controlled by the Council and five others were reparied. There was no evidence of any plumbo-solvent in any waters supplied through mains, but the seasonal taste and odour was present to some extent, although not so severe as during the previous summers.

The particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains are as follows:-

PARISH	HOUSES		POPULATION.	
	Direct. (a)	Stand-pipe (b)	(a)	(b).
Holyhead Rural.	330	54	1,402	226
Llanfaelog (Rhosneigr)	296	-	1,241	-
Llanfairyneubwll.	17	-	71	-
Llanynghenedl(Valley)	106	46	427	170
Rhoscolyn(Four M.Bridge)	29	15	110	66
	778	115	3,251	462
	893		3,713	

The population figures quoted above represent a normal winter average, but during the summer months they are increased three-fold at least.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Kingsland - Holyhead Rural.

The construction of this new extention with the aid of a grant under the Rural (Water and Sewerage) Act, 1944 was completed early in the year and the drains from thirteen houses have already been connected to it.

In addition to the preparation of schemes for villages which have already been dealt with in previous reports, the Council has now authorised their engineer to prepare a scheme f the village of Aberffraw. The only two full scale sewerage schemes at Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay, which are owned and operated by the Council, have been working in a very satisfacto manner. The damage to the sea outfall at Rhosneigr has been made good in the course of the year, otherwise the maintenance expense was very low.

At Trearddur Bay it was necessary to carry out some slight repairs to the pumping machinery, otherwise there has not been any hitch, apart from the periods when electricity cut are extended to the area. During such periods no damage was d or inconvenience caused to householders. In eleven other villa minor repairs and maintenance work were carried out where necessary to the existing drainage systems, which as previousl reported cannot be considered satisfactory. Nine new drainag schemes for private dwelling houses were contructed and approv all of which were dependant on a conservancy system for the se disposal, and repairs were made to nine private drainage syste following representations made to the several owners concerned.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This service has been extended to include additional outlying properties, but it has not been possible to provide fortnighly collections in those areas which now receive a thre weekly service. However, it is hoped that this improvement co be made, when one or more of the proposed sewerage schemes have been constructed. Two vehicles employed by the Council have b in regular service and have only required minor repairs and maintenance work. The amount of illness amongst the employees has been at a minimum.

The Council continue to operate thre refuse tips, whi have been maintained in a fair condition, although they are not strictly controlled. One tip was set on fire by some unknown person, or persons and steps were taken to distinguish it forth

Infestation by rats is also kept at a minimum, as the are all treated quarterly by the County Rodent Operator. The fourth tip is still shared with the Holyhead Urban District Cou who are responsible for its control, but this arrangement will terminated at an early date and the Council will then concentr on the three tips already mentioned.

The joint arrangement with the Twrcelyn Rural District Council is still operative and working satisfactorily. Refuse from the Ty Croes A.A. Camp and R.A.F. Station, Valley is disp of at two of the Council's tips, which makes maintenance and c work more difficult. In the course of the year, sixteen compl were received on the non-collection of refuse, all of which we investigated, but the cause of non-collection was not always t fault of the Council's employees. The beaches at the local sea side resorts were cleansed regularly during the holiday season.

Night Soil.

This service has also been extended to include additi outlying premises and in the rural areas the cleansing of pail closets is greatly appreciated by the householders.

NUISANCES.

The total of fifty two nuisances were dealt with in the course of the year, entailing ninty six visits to various premises in the district. In one case only, was it necessary to resort to statutory action and only a few of the remainder were unabated at the end of the year. The nuisances may be classified as follows:-

Animals (Live)	2
Animals (Dead	3
Cleansing of Premises	3
Defective Cesspools	6
Defective Drains	21
Defective Soil Pipe	1
Privy	1
Refuse Accumulations	8
Sewage Effluent	3
Stream Pollutions	4
	52

SHOPS

There are now a total of 127 shops in the area, 104 of which are connected with the food trade. Most of the shops are operated by owners and their families and it is only in a few that outside assistance is employed. The shops on the whole are well maintained, but improvements are still desirable in several, particularly with regard to washing facilities. The shops may be classified as follows:-

Bakers	3
Boot Shop	1
Butchers	20
Chemist...	1
Chip Shop	3
Cycle and Radio Shop	3
Drapers	7
Furniture	1
Grocer	70
Grocer and Chip Shop	1
Grocer and General Dealer... ...	2
Greengrocer	3
Haidressing Salon	3
Ironmonger	5
Stationery	2
Sweet Shop	2
	127

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS.

The number of licensed camping sites continues to be two, but there are now five operative licences in respect of moveable dwellings. In addition to the above, about 80 sites are used for camping and caravans, for short periods during the summer months and on account of the large number and scattered sites, control is very difficult.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It has not been necessary to take any action for the abatement of smoke nuisance, as there are only two industries in the area which are operated by the use of solid fuel, and these being situated in isolated areas, they do not give any rise to a nuisance.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only three cases were dealt with in the course of the year, with satisfactory results.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no premises of this description in the area.

HOUSING.

Progress with housing schemes continues to be slow, mostly on account of the reasons stated in previous reports.

During the year, 4 houses were completed at Llanrhyddlad 8 at Heneglwys, 2 at Caergeiliog and 4 at Cerrigceinwen, making a total of 18.

This brings the total number of houses owned by the Council and actually occupied at the end of the year to 76. There were also another 20 under construction at the end of t year and approval to an additional 20 had already been received, but building operations have not yet commenced. No systematic inspection of all houses in the area has been made, but for various reasons, 46 houses were inspected and 10 were found to be unfit for habitation, with 3 new cases of overcrowding and in 22 cases, Notices were served upon the ow to execute necessary repairs. Owing to the non-compliance w the preliminary notices, statutory action was taken in respec of three premises.

In addition to the repair works covered by the previous paragraph, 23 Building Licences were issued during the course of the year, 11 of which were issued to enable owners to exec essential repairs, 7 for small additions and alterations to premises, 2 in respect of conversion of existing buildings in dwellings, 1 to enable the owner to execute improvement works in respect of which an Improvement Grant was made under Sect 20 of the Housing Act, 1949 and 2 licences were issued to ena the applicants to build new houses. In addition to these licences, the Ministry of Wroks have granted a licence for th building of a new farm house and also a new house and shop. All work covered by these licences, are either complete or in course of contruction.

Apart from the Communal Site at Mona Camp, held under requisition by the Council for conversion into housing units, the Sick Quarters Site has also been taken over and between the two sites, accommodation was made available for 21 famili Later in the year Penrhos Camp was taken over and the nine hu adapted as housing units.

The Air Ministry have now completed 84 houses at the R.A.F. Station, Valley and similarly the War Department have erected 16 at Ty-Croes Camp, eight of which are of the prefabricated type. There are a further 16 traditional type houses to be erected.

Eleven applications were received for an Improvement Grant under the Housing Act, 1949 but nine could not be entertained as seven did not comply with the standard of fitness and two were from occupiers who were not owners.

Minor repairs were carried out on all the Housing Estates and the houses on three estates were painted externally.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 1,019 agricultural premises in the area, 80% of which are producers of milk, the production of which, is now under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. As milk samples are collected by the Food and Drugs Authority and also as tests are made at the local Creamery, no samples were collected on behalf of the Council. The licences of two traders as milk distributors under the Milk and (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 were renewed.

Meat.

There are no Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses in this area and therefore it is not necessary to complete a table of inspections as directed by Circular 2/50 Wales issued by the Welsh Board of Health. Relief work was carried out at the Holyhead Slaughterhouses when required and the record of such work will be included in the returns made by the officers of the Holyhead Urban District Council.

Meat is supplied to this area from the three Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses situated at Holyhead, Llangefni and Beaumaris the quantity supplied from the latter being very small.

There are 20 butchers in the district, one of whom is operating three shops. All the shops are kept in reasonably good condition, as improvements have been carried out to all, with the exception of two. There has been no extension of cold storage facilities as the supply of electricity is still limited. Meat products are now manufactured in 8 premises. Twenty slaughtermen were granted renewals of licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. These slaughtermen are not employed at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses, but are engaged periodically by farmers, who obtain licences from the Ministry of Food, to slaughter pigs or sheep from their own stock. Three of the licensed slaughtermen are employed in a Knackers Yard.

Other Foods.

As previously commented, food shops in general are well conducted and kept clean as they are mostly operated by the owners with the result that the actual number of employees in the trade is very small.

There are 51 catering establishments and hotels in the area which are well conducted and a greater part of the business is carried out during the summer months. Some improvements are desirable in a few, partly due to inadequate and inefficient sanitary arrangements. In addition to the above there are also 16 school canteens in the area.

Bakehouses.

There are 12 bakeries in the area, one less than durl the previous year. It was not necessary to take any statutory action during the course of the year.

Ice Cream.

There are now sixteen premises within the area which have been registered for the sale of ice-cream, two of whic are also registered for manufacturing purposes. The provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.,) Regulat 1947-51 have not yet been complied with.

During the summer months, the County Food and Drugs Officer has, by arrangment, collected 27 samples of Ice - cream which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination. The following results were obtained:-

Grade I.	14
Grade II.	5
Grade III.	4
Grade IV.	4
	27

The retailers of all samples which were placed in Grades 111 and 1V were warned and directed to take additio precautions.

Unsound Food.

The following food stuffs were voluntarily surrend in twenty eight retailer establishements as being unsound f human consumption:-

10 doz.	Ice Cream packe
12 "	Fruite slices.
45 "	Eggs.
32 lbs.	Scotts Oats.
1 "	Beef Sausages.
30 "	Sultanas.
10 "	Cheshire Cheese
3 lbs.	Fresh Fruit.
8 lbs.	Self Raising Fl
29 lbs.	Butter.
228 lbs.	Beef.
35 lbs.	Bacon.
5-11b jars	Pickle.
13 tins	Fruit.
1 "	Fish.
5 "	Vegetables.
1 "	Salmon.
1 "	Peaches.
5 "	Meat.
3 "	Soup.
13 "	Milk (Sweetened
108 "	Milk (unsweeten
1 "	Meal
1 "	English Rhubarb.
2 "	Baked Beans.
1 "	Stewed Steak.
9 packets	Biscuits.
2 "	Kellogs All-Bra

6	packets...	Ryvita.
3	"	Cereals.
6	"	Shredded Wheat.
10	"	Uncle Macs Wheat.
8	"	Custard Powder.
1	"	Birds Sponge.
14	"	Vermicelli.
3	-1lb. packets.	Macarony.
2	- 12 oz. "	Barley Kernals.
3	jars	Jam.
4	"	Salad Cream.
1	cwt.	Turnips.
1	"	Potatos.
18	stone.	Frozen Cod.
39	... ...	Cream Cakes.
29	... ...	Cream Iced Sandwiches.
5	... ...	Swiss Rolls.
1	bottle	Jamaica Rum.

Fish and Potato Frying Establishments.

There are nine of these establishment in the area, most of which are only operating at certain periods of the year. Theyare all in a fair condition.

KNACKERS' YARD.

There is one licensed knackers' yeard in the area, which as previously reported is not up to the required standard, but it is situated in an isolated site and is not served with either an adequate water supply or drainage system. The buildings are also becoming rather dilapidated.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT.

Sixteen notifications were received regarding the removal of cattle, suffering from tuberculosis and were destroyed under the above act. Disinfection was carried out in each case under the supervision of the Police.

RATS AND MICE.

The provisions of the Rats and Mice Act are carried out in this County by a co-ordinating Committee for which this Council acts as the Administrating Authority. The present staff serving the whole county consists of one officer and three operators. Apart from work carried out by the above staff, notices were served upon the occupiers of seventeen premises to destroy infestations on their property.

DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

Twenty five premises or parts thereof were disinfected, following cases, or suspected cases, of infectious or other diseases:-

Cancer	3
Chicken Pox ...	1
Infantile Paralysis	1
Measles	1
Scarlet Fever ...	9
Tuberculosis ...	7
Misc Causes ...	3
	25

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

One convenience has been in use at Rhosneigr for the full year and has given every satisfaction. Another Public Convenience is in course of erection at Trearddur Bay and it is hoped that it will be available for use by the next holiday season.

FACTORIES ACT

There are now eighty six premises registered under the above Act, forty of which are in Part "A" of the Register and the remaining forty six in Par "B". Conditions are improving slowly in all the local factories and preliminary notices were served in eight cases only, all of which were complied with.

FRANK I. ROWLANDS.
SANITARY INSPECTOR.